

Attend Southeastern Women's Meeting



Nationally known women leaders and officials of the Southeastern District Federation of Colored Women's Clubs met in Memphis July 9 and 10 to attend the Twelfth Biennial Convention of the organization. Sessions were held at Centenary M. E. Church, Miss. Blvd. and Alston Ave. Delegates from eight states were present, along with Dr. A. B. Dement of Texas, president

F. A. Ponder, Florida State President.

Club Leaders Attend Southeastern Federation Session

All Officers Re-elected; Discuss Post-War Plans Of Negro Women

The twelfth biennial Convention of the Southeastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs met in Memphis at Centenary M. E. Church, Sunday and Monday, July 9 and 10. Scores of outstanding women leaders from seven states, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Virginia were in attendance. Theme of the convention was "The Southeastern, a Dynamic Force In National Defense." Notable among those present were Dr. A. W. Womack, on behalf of business by Dr. J. E. Walker, president of the National Association of Colored Women. Mrs. Bertha L. Johnson, of Prentiss, Miss., president of the South-Tennessee Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, presided at the sessions. The convention opened with a mass meeting Sunday afternoon, July 9, at Centenary M. E. Church. The program began at 3:30 p. m., with the presentation of Mrs. Johnson by Mrs. Mary Murphy, president of the Memphis Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. Welcome addresses to the delegates were delivered on behalf of the Clergy by Dr. A. W. Womack, on behalf of business by Dr. J. E. Walker, president of the National Association of Colored Women. Mrs. Bertha L. Johnson, of Prentiss, Miss., president of the South-Tennessee Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, presided at the sessions.

of the National Association of Colored Women. Shown, left to right, are: Mrs. W. A. Scott, Recording Secretary, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. C. M. Sharpe, Corresponding Secretary, Virginia; Mrs. Bertha L. Johnson, President, Prentiss, Miss.; Mrs. Dement, President of National Association of Colored Women; Mrs. Frankie J. Pierce, Tennessee State President, Nashville; and Mrs.

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Tennessee State Federation of Petersburg, Florida; Mrs. Hattie Chattanooga, Tenn. 7-14-44 M. Reese, Albany, Georgia; Mrs. Mrs. Frankie Pierce, noted Nash-R. O. Hubert, Jackson, Mississippi; ville, Tenn., woman leader, intro-Mrs. Lula Kelsey, Salisbury, Norh; duced the president of the n'tl Carolina; Mrs. Daisy Taylor, organization, Doctor A. B. Dement Orangeburg, South Carolina, Mrs to the convention. Frances J. Pierce, Nashville, Tenn.;

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Other featured speakers on the two-day convention program included: Mrs. M. B. Gaillard, Alabama, who spoke on "The Club Woman's Responsibility in Postwar Thinking," Mrs. F. A. Ponder, of Florida, who discussed "What Victory Means to Me," and Judge Camille Kelly, of the Memphis Juvenile Court, whose remarks on the subject of racial adjustments and women's part in them, aroused the audience to enthusiastic applause. 7-14-44

Special reports were made to the convention by Department Heads on such topics as: Music, History, Education, Citizenship, Temperance, Women in Industry, Child Welfare and Delinquency, Mother, Home and Child, Food Production and Food Preservation, Interracial Relations, Fine Arts, Health, Publicity, Rural Work, and Our Boys in Service. Prominent figures in the Convention proceedings were Mrs. M. E. Murphy of Memphis, Mrs. E. Sharpe, of Virginia, Mrs. Idella M. Dean, Memphis, Mrs. Ida Henderson, Georgia, Mrs. E. B. Miller, Mississippi, Mrs. J. B. Freeland, Mrs. E. D. Roberts, Tennessee, whose discourse on "Law Observance" stirred the meeting; Mrs. W. A. Scott, of Atlanta, Georgia and Mrs. H. M. Gibbs, chairman of the Executive Board. All officers of the Southeastern Federation were re-elected at the Memphis convention. They include: Mrs. Bertha L. Johnson, Prentiss, Miss., President; Mrs. Ida Henderson, Atlanta, Georgia, Vice President; Mrs. W. A. Scott, Atlanta, Ga., Recording Secretary; Mrs. C. M. Sharpe, Petersburg, Va., Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. A. P. Mack, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., treasurer; Mrs. A. G. Mickens, West Palm Beach, Fla., Chaplain; Mrs. Pearl G. Reese, Columbia, S. C., Parliamentarian; Mrs. Mary D. King, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. Eva Harris, Brookhaven, Miss.; Mrs. H. M. Gibbs, Montgomery, Ala., Chairman of Board; Miss Linnie Mae Frisby, Columbia, Miss., Pianist; Mrs. Doris Hall, sponsor of Junior Federation. 7-14-44

State Presidents include: Mrs. M. B. Gaillard, Birmingham, Alabama; Mrs. F. A. Ponder, St. Petersburg, Florida; Mrs. Hattie Chattanooga, Tenn. 7-14-44 M. Reese, Albany, Georgia; Mrs. Mrs. Frankie Pierce, noted Nash-R. O. Hubert, Jackson, Mississippi; ville, Tenn., woman leader, intro-Mrs. Lula Kelsey, Salisbury, Norh; duced the president of the n'tl Carolina; Mrs. Daisy Taylor, organization, Doctor A. B. Dement Orangeburg, South Carolina, Mrs to the convention. Frances J. Pierce, Nashville, Tenn.;

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State Negro Women's Clubs

Re-Elect Slate Of Officers

Judge Mamie Dowd Walker Principal Speaker At Closing Session Conducted At N. C. C. N.

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In a discussion that correlated the remarkably the ideals of good government and the federation's objectives, Judge Walker pointed out the necessity for a closer understanding between youth and adults and suggested parental education and more inclusive application of practical principles of social recreation for pre-teen age youth as effective curbs for social ills.

Meetings began at 10 o'clock yesterday morning with Dr. James E. Shepard, president of N. C. College and Mrs. C. S. Moore, president of the Durham Federated Clubs, well-

Dr. Winston, who will begin active duty as commissioner of public welfare and charities on June 1, stressed the need for adequate institutional provisions for the feeble-minded of both races.

Leonard told the group that the commission of correction and training contemplated many improvements in the school for delinquent Negro boys in Hoffman and said that he expected plans for a school for delinquent Negro girls to materialize by Summer. Previously circulated reports that clearance to use a site formerly occupied by the NYA in Rocky Mount for the girls' school are premature, Leonard said. He admitted that Rocky Mount is still being considered but indicated the possibility that another site might house the school.

Larkins commended the federation for its "broad social vision" and urged the delegates to return to their communities "to reappraise your individual situation and devise technicians to improve the status of your individual family in order that the status of the entire community might be uplifted."

Speaking to a special luncheon gathering of the 216 registered delegates from 80 of the State's 100 counties, Mrs. Josephine Kyles urged the membership to develop a "world wide view" of their situation, "to prepare to occupy positions of responsibility," "to develop a philosophy of positive action" and "to develop and maintain a high moral dignity and Christian attitude."

Mrs. Daniel of the War Food Administration urged the group to continue the conservation of food and warned against what she termed "unwarranted optimism" prompted by the recent lifting of rationing bans in certain foodstuff commodities. She said the peace to follow the military victory can be made or broken "by what we do, or fail to do with food." "Let us not call food a weapon for the making of a fair, decent, and durable people's peace, but rather, let us think of it as an implement, an instrument, or the coinage of democracy, a currency that, when hundreds of millions of newly-liberated people are hungry, is more valuable than gold."

An outstanding feature of the meeting was the activity of the Moore County delegation, 83 strong, under the leadership of Mrs. Edna B. Taylor. This was the largest single delegation to attend the sessions. In addition to contributing \$100 for the federation's social welfare fund, the group reported activities in several fields, including sales of war bonds, victory gardens, Red Cross bandaging and civic improvement.

5-14-44
Mrs. R. S. Holliday, Jeanes supervisor of Iredell County Schools, dis-

The Negro Woman

By IRA DE A. REID
Memphis world - Memphis, Tenn.

In the third place, in normal times 335 of every 1,000 Negroes at work are Negro women. Among native born white persons 242 of every 1,000 workers are women.



YOUNGER IN AGE

Finally, the Negro population is younger in age than the white population, the average ages of the Negro man and the Negro woman being 25 years and four months. The average age for the native born white population is 26 years and 11 months, the women being slightly older than the men. Our life span is increasing because of our increasing vitality.

Statistically all of this means little or nothing, but when the figures are applied to our every day lives they indicate both the opportunities and challenges that face us.

In Georgia, for example, we have been forming new Democratic clubs in order to break the white primary laws. I have not seen the name of a Negro woman as an officer in any one of them, I'd like to see four and a half million Negro women in the South challenge the right of four million Negro men to read them out of political action programs. *6-13-44*

The Negro church survives only because of the Negro woman. The six million members it boasts would number approximately two million if all women and girls decided to withdraw. Yet there is not one major position held by a Negro woman in any one of our leading church organizations, unless it be in connection with an auxiliary program.

ONLY ONE PRESIDENT

Three-fourths of our training at the high school and college levels has been devoted to the training of Negro women. Yet, the retirement of Mary McLeod Bethune leaves but one Negro woman head of a Negro college. Furthermore there is no Negro woman in the secondary role of dean of instruction in any one of our colleges.

Our National Negro organizations have tolled the bell loud and long for economic, political and social rights for Negroes. Not one of them has any woman in a top position in the organization. I except, of course, such agencies as the Young Women's Christian Association.

One knows all of the usual answers—"women aren't experienced," to "they don't have the same opportunities and abilities as do men," etc., etc. But these are avoidance ways. The real challenge is this: Negro women present the major

problems of Negro life: they are more numerous than Negro men, there can be no solution of the social problems involved in being Negro in the United States without giving special attention to the problems they present.

WILL AID DEVELOPMENT

If Negro men are as smart as they like to think they are, they will aid in the development and utilization of this great source of social energy. Just now most Negro

s women who are interested in social action are fritting away their energies on a number of useless programs that do not interest them. The real socially effective women's organizations can be numbered on the fingers of one hand. For this I do not blame the women. The men train them that way. One sits in a conference of school officials and senses the poverty of the social

If the revolution in woman's place in society is the real revolution of which we are a part, it is high time that Negro men join hand with Negro women, as equals, in a bond of social reconstruction, for better or for worse, until death do them part. In order to save face we might even make a "shotgun" wedding of the affair. To illustrate the need for face-saving let us use politics. July 4th, primary day, is almost here and our political advisers who have encouraged us to register and urged us to vote, have not yet told us the issues on which we should think before voting.

The Negro woman might be naive enough to ask a few questions in that connection, and cause us to think about the matter. She might ask also why some of our male leaders who have been most vocal in urging that we perform our citizenship functions and register, are themselves not listed as registered voters. After all it is very important to them, for as Negroes, this is really a woman's world.

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Club Leaders Attend South-

Atlanta Daily
Federal
Eastern
Atlanta, Ga.

All Officers Re-elected; Discuss

Post-War Plans Of Negro Women

Post-war

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS) —The twelfth biennial Southern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Virginia.

The program began at 3:30 p. m., Mrs. Carolyn Taylor with the presentation of Mrs. Orangeburg, South Carolina, Mrs. Frances J. Pierce, Nashville, Tenn.; Mary Murphy, Fed-and Mrs. Wanza I. Webb, Norfolk, president of the Memphis Clubs, Virginia.

of the Southeastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs met in Memphis at Centenary M. Church, Sunday and Monday, July 29 and 30. Scores of outstanding leaders from seven states, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, and Virginia were in attendance. **7-3-44**

7-3-44
 The Southeastern, a Dynamic Force In National Defense.
 Notable among those present was Dr. A. B. Dement, President of the National Association of Colored Women.
 Mrs. Bertha L. Johnson, of Pontiac, Miss., President of the Southern Eastern Federation, presided at the sessions.
 The convention opened with a mass meeting Sunday afternoon, July 9, at Centenary M. E. Church.
 Recording Secretary: Mrs. C. M. Sharpe, Petersburg, Va., Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. A. P. Mack, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Treasurer: Mrs. A. G. Mickens, West Beach, Fla., Chaplain: Mrs. G. Reese, Columbia, S. C., Parliamentarian: Mrs. Mary D. King, Brodnax, and on behalf of Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. Eva Harris, Tennessee Federation of Brookhaven, Miss.; Mrs. H. M. Gibbs, Montgomery, Ala., Chairman of Board: Miss Linnie Mae Frisby, Columbia, Miss., Pianist: Mrs. Doris Hall, sponsor of Junior State Presidents include: Mrs. Frankie Pierce, noted Nashville, Tenn., woman leader, introduced the president of the national organization, Doctor A. B. Dement.

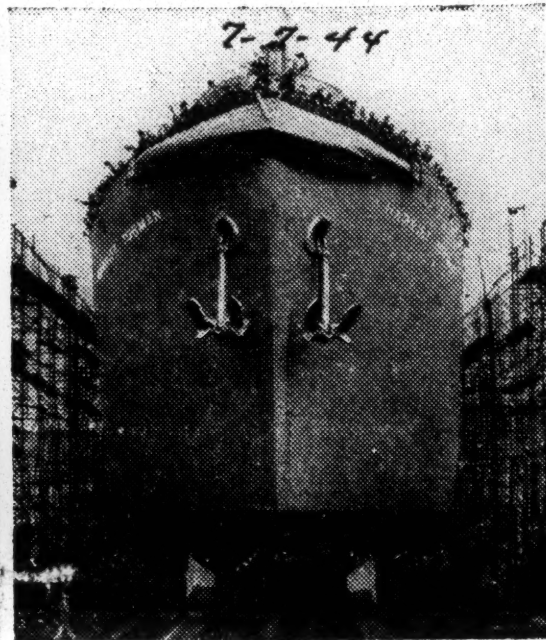
man of the Executive Board. All officers of the Southeastern Federation were re-elected at the Memphis convention. They include: Mrs. Bertha L. Johnson, Prentiss

Temperance, Women in Industry,
Child Welfare and Delinquency,
Mother, Home and Child, Food
Production and Food Preservation,
Interracial Relations, Fine Arts,
Health, Publicity, Rural Work, and
Our Boys in Service.

Prominent figures in the Con-
vention proceedings were Mrs. M.
E. Murphy of Memphis, Mrs. E.
E. Sharpe, of Virginia, Mrs. Idel-
la M. Dean, Memphis, Mrs. Ida
Henderson, Georgia, Mrs. E. B.
Miller, Mississippi, Mrs. J. B.
Freeland, Mrs. E. D. Roberts,
Tennessee, whose discourse on "Law
Observance" stirred the meeting.

Reach Past Halfway Mark In Paying For S. S. Tubman

World-Memphis, Tenn.



Answering a call from Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president of the National Council of Negro Women, members of the organization and colored women throughout the country this week were nearing their goal of \$2,000,000 worth of war bonds to "purchase" the S. S. Harriet Tubman, first Liberty Ship named for a Negro woman. The National Negro Insurance Association has already pledged \$1,000,000 worth of bonds to be accredited to the drive. Mrs. W. A. Scott heads the drive in Atlanta and Georgia. The Liberty Ship is shown above as it was being launched on June 3 at the South Portland (Me.) yard of the New England Shipbuilding Company. At the left, Mrs. E. S. Northrup of Philadelphia, grandniece of the famed woman abolitionist, smashes a bottle of champagne across the prow of the ship uttering the traditional words, "I christen thee the Harriet Tubman." Shown at the right are the following members of the sponsoring party: Miss Hilda Proctor, Yonkers, N. Y., great grandniece of Mrs. Tubman and flower girl; Mrs. Carrol Johnson, Auburn, N. Y., grandniece and matron of honor; Mrs. Northrup, sponsor. This ship was named for the abolitionist at the request of the National Council of Negro Women. Dr. Bethune was unable to attend the launching ceremonies because of illness, but she issued the call to Negro women from her sick bed.—(Official OWI Photos.) 7-7-44

Federated Clubs
By Rebecca Stiles Taylor

ELIZABETH LINDSEY DAVIS, PIONEER CLUB LEADER, LIES DANGEROUSLY ILL.
7-22-44
Too weak to talk at length, yet clear of mind and fully conversant with the affairs of the world, in which she has played a long and spectacular role, Mrs. Elizabeth Lindsey Davis, octo-founder and genarian, organ-chief executive and historian of the Chicago Association of the Na-ones, as well as Phyllis Wheatley one of the four Home for Girls, ders of the Na-ones with closed tional Associa-eyes seemingly tion of Colored asleep, patiently women, and waiting for her



Mrs. Taylor

Master's call.
Loving hands attend her at Peyton Convalescent Home, 4541 S. Michigan ave. Her only regret is, that she must leave her husband, Dr. William Davis, who has been her boon companion for more than 50 years. In this, the evening of her life, her friends find her understanding, gentle and tractable. She expresses no fear as she advances to meet her God. Whom she has so diligently served throughout a life time, for has she not "done unto His little ones?" The Phyllis Wheatley Association, its board and its club are standing close by in caring for her and her loved one.
* * * 7-22-44

NEW MEXICO FEDERATION COLORED WOMEN'S CLUBS MEETS IN ALBUQUERQUE
Mrs. D. A. Johnson, of Raton, New Mexico, president of the New Mexico Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, has announced that the Federation's sixth annual meeting will take place in Albuquerque, N. M., July 22-24, with the Winona Art club and the Home Circle Social and Industrial club as co-hostesses. The theme of the meeting will be, "Build Better Race Relations." The present objectives are a scholarship Loan Fund and more federated clubs.
The executive board will meet Saturday, July 22, at 2:30 p.m., at the home of Mrs. E. C. Huling, 215 East Trumbull street. It will be followed by a tea for the delegates and visitors. On Sunday, there will be a mass meeting at 3:00 p.m. at Mt. Olive Baptist church, 510 West Lead street. Music by the choir, Monday allowed to make a contribution. As a morning, 9:00 a.m., the convention proper will open at Phillips Chapel C.M.E. church, 1401 S. Edith street world, Negro women have come to Visitors are welcome. Lunch will be served at 1:00 p.m. at the church. Re-they, like all others, must give their ports, art exhibit and election will be had in the afternoon and at 8:30 and their undaunted courage. If peace p.m. there will be a literary program, is to be secured. It is with this installation of officers and a recent thought in mind, that the National tion, Mesdames A. J. Clayton is chair- Council of Negro Women is for the man of the executive board; E. C. second time observing the week of Huling, program chairman; W. A. McDonald, chairman of scholarship fund, and F. Napoleon is publicity chairman.
7-22-44
* * *

WASHINGTON HOMESTEAD GRAYS PLAY BENEFIT GAME FOR NATIONAL COUNCIL WOMEN

The Washington Homestead Grays and the Bushwick club of Brooklyn, N. Y., will play an interracial baseball game for the National Council of Negro Women during their "We Serve America" celebration. The game will serve as a booster for the S. S. Harriet Tubman War Bond Drive, that is sponsored by the National Council of Negro Women. A gala occasion is being planned to pay tribute to Harriet Tubman by buying bonds to pay for the ship named for her and to pay tribute to Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president and founder of the National Council of Negro Women.
* * *

NAT'L NEGRO INSURANCES ALLOCATE \$1,000,000 IN HARRIET TUBMAN DRIVE

When the National Negro Insurance Association met in Louisville, Ky., recently, they honored the famed abolitionist, Harriet Tubman, by buying \$1,000,000 worth of war bonds to be credited to the liberty ship the S.S. Harriet Tubman. George Cox of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company of Durham, made the appeal. In addition to paying a tribute to Harriet Tubman, the association went on record as fully endorsing the program of the National Council of Negro Women. The executive secretary of the council, Mrs. Jeanetta Welch Brown, represented the council at the meeting.
7-22-44
* * *

QUALIFIED NEGRO WOMEN WANTED TO SHARE IN THE POST-WAR POLICY-MAKING

Today, Negro women are serving their country in every field they are allowed to make a contribution. As a part of the process of all citizens working together for a democratic world, Negro women have come to know that in spite of handicaps, they, like all others, must give their lives, their culture, their aspirations and their undaunted courage. If peace is to be secured, it is with this thought in mind, that the National Council of Negro Women is for the thousands of Negro women now engaged in the service of their country. It is also to encourage a wider and more active interest in the affairs of the world—the world, today, which has grown so small. The Council is asking for complete

information about outstanding Negro women in every community—name, address, occupation, training, college graduated from, degrees, special field, technical ability, achievements, organization belonged to, jobs previously held, awards, influence in the community, etc. The Council is compiling a national scientific roster of qualified women who can be named to local, national and international committees and councils. The information must be authentic and accompanied by clippings or other proofs. Women are asked to establish classes in Spanish, Portuguese and French so that we can learn to communicate with other women of color. Seek more adequate news coverage on the affairs and achievements of Negro women in the daily and weekly press. See that every woman registers so as to vote.

WOMEN IN THE
Defender - Chicago, Ill.
NATIONAL PICTURE
7-22-44

By VENICE TIPTON SPRAGGS
IRRECONCILABLES

Come the end of the war an estimated quarter of a million women who are veterans will have the inside track in the employment race under the recently established veterans' preference law which covers the Federal service and which specifies "ex-servicemen and women." It applies to promotion, retention and transfer as well as to appointment of veterans, giving them preference at every point over civilian employees. Approximately 200,000 of these women veterans will be WACS and WAVES while SPARS and women Marines will make up an additional 25,000. Under the present plan of excluding Negro women from all of these branches of service with the exception of the WACS where the pattern of segregation serves to greatly dull the sepia eligible's appetite for this branch, a paltry percentage of these benefits will come the way of the Negro woman by virtue of her limited participation. No one would deny a single benefit to any veteran of the armed forces, male or female, white or Negro, but one cannot help but be aware of the hardships which are created for the Negro women who, not permitted to participate freely in women's services of the armed forces, has compensated by doing a corking job on the home front in governmental positions with an eye to stacking up a creditable record with which to cinch her retention come the day of cut-backs and terminations. Again they'll find themselves on the outside of this as in numerous other similar instances due to the irreconcilable inconsistencies in our "democracy"—Ah! me—again.
7-22-44

DIVORCES FAIL TO CURE

People who jump from one marriage to another usually learn it's the same old story, only sometimes worse, says Eric Howard in his recently published article, "Why Get A Divorce?" Taking into the new relationship the characteristics that have made your present marriage a failure, you will be repeating the mistake. You may be better off if you solved the problems of your present marriage right where you are. Wars seem to stimulate divorces. Before World War I the divorce rate per 100 marriages in the United States was 8.76. But two years after the war in 1920 the rate had jumped to 13.3. In 1930 it was 17 divorces for every hundred weddings, and 1940 figures show nearly one marriage in every five breaking up. Reasons given most often for failures are—lack of tolerance, lack of consideration, lack of courtesy, and lack of humor. Given these four

any two persons or groups could get World War I. 7-22-44
FOR THE HOUSE-MINDED
WOMEN VOTERS. . . . Women will hang on to ration books 3 and 4, get-ponderance of bare legs and sensible east more than half the votes in the ting replacements for lost books is summer togs. . . . Fifth War Bond 1944 elections. Advice from both ma-getting more difficult. . . . A short-drive provides N. Y. the opportunity for parties is: 1) Qualify to vote in age of paper bags forecast the return to demonstrate her flair for doing the appropriate flag and by mail if you are a migrant of the old-time shopping bag. Attract-unusual. Street blocks named for working: 2) Help the home-front men of awning materials or damasks at a hung with our own. The quickening by shouldering some of the tough nominal sum. . . . Tissues will con-of the pulse to see represented Union and at the polls on election days; 3) rate. No fair hoarding, else your pia, among others. Marvelous hope, nations united, peoples united

Our Women Bravest In World Sending Men To Fight For Democracy They Never Enjoy'd

Tribune — Philadelphia, Pa.

Charlotte H. Brown Tells New Jersey Club Women Robeson Disappoints Crowd

By WILDA R. SMITH
(Special to The Tribune)

Thursday, July 20, second day of the 29th annual convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, in session at the Bordentown Manual Training School, found over three hundred delegates and visitors awaiting the appearance of the noted Paul Robeson, who was scheduled as guest speaker at the afternoon's symposium meeting.

Robeson 'Regrets'

Immediately upon opening the meeting at 2:30 o'clock, the vice president, Mrs. Warren D. Engleton, who presided, read a letter of regret from the internationally famous artist, stating his inability to be present, "due to illness, and upon advice of his physician." Dr. Max Yeargan, was also unable to attend the meeting, as a scheduled speaker, having been called to Chicago on pressing business, it was announced.

That Mr. Robeson's absence was a keen disappointment to the crowd who expected hearing him, many for the first time, was evidenced by a momentary wave that swept over the audience when the announcement was made. This subsided quickly, however when Mrs. Engleton announced that W. A. Hunton, Educational Director, Council of African Affairs, Inc. (of which Mr. Robeson is chairman) was present and would speak on the subject "The effect of the war on the Future of Colored Peoples of the World."

Colored Peoples In War For Freedom

Mr. Hunton said the colored

peoples of the world are fighting a war of freedom, and warned that goal must not be thrust aside by the continuation of imperialism. "The American Negro must realize that he must include in his every thought of freedom, that he is definitely tied to his African brothers, and colored peoples of other colonial areas," he said. Continuing in this train of thought, he declared "The only way of realizing our full rights is in marching forward together with all those mighty forces and peoples who are headed toward a world governed by new principals which are being forged in the process of destroying facism."

He declared that the impetus given to the development of commercial transportation is having, and will have a larger effect on the colored peoples of the world, by bringing them closer together.

"The Sahara desert, heretofore almost impenetrable, now has scheduled bus service" the speaker informed his listeners, as an example of progress made in this direction.

Denouncing vehemently exploitation in Africa, the West Indies, India, and many other colonies, Mr. Hunton urged the proper and thoughtful use of the ballot in America, as an ultimate

result of placing in public office men and women who "resolutely, and unequivocally oppose either perpetuation or extension of exploitations based on white superiority."

Urges Study Languages

Among things recommended to the women, as club groups was the studying of customs, languages, and habits of other colored peoples of the world by the guest speaker, who had distributed free literature on the subject, through courtesy of the Council on African Affairs.

Young Harpist Plays

Consuelo Maxwood, 11 years old harpist who was featured in an interlude of music, throughout the three day convention, played two numbers on the afternoon's program. They were "The Volga Boatman" and "Deep River," particularly appropriate, and rendered with clarity and grace for so young a performer. The youthful artist is the daughter of Princeton's public school principal, and is said to have begun studying the harp under tutelage of her mother, and is now studying in New York. She is possessed of daintiness and grace that enraptures an audience even before she performs on the lovely golden instrument.

Award To Soprano

The first scholarship award granted by the Langford-Arrington Musical Scholarship Fund of the federation was made to Miss Anita Nelson, 18 year old Newark soprano, who delighted the audience with a rendition in French. She is to matriculate at Howard's Music School or at the Oberlin Conservatory of Music in September as a result of having won out in the

1944 audition of the Scholarship committee.

Miss Nelson is the daughter of Rev. J. C. Nelson, pastor of the AME Zion Church, Newark, and Mrs. Nelson.

Among other guests who spoke was WAC officer Singleton of the Staten Island general hospital, who called upon Negro women to "join the army, not the WACS" and predicted that these women will play a large part in the re-adjustment program of the post-war world, because of their sacrifice and bravery.

At the conclusion of the afternoon session, the delegates and visitors enjoyed a dinner prepared and served under direction of Supt. W. R. Valentine of the Bordentown School after relaxing on the campus until the evening hour when Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C., was principal speaker.

Negro Women Bravest In All The World

Dr. Brown, whose "down-to-earth" manner of approach in addressing any audience, was much in evidence Thursday evening, and she was interrupted many times by tremendous applause of those who filled the auditorium. "Women and Victory" was the subject of her discourse, and she stated, in the very women in all the world, because to the battlefields of the world to fight for a democracy they have she was talking to them.

"Negro women are the bravest urged them to set a high standard for the youth of the land."

Girls Scored For Unfeminine Garb

Negro girls were scored who are guilty of unbecoming, boisterous manners in the streets and on public conveyances. "We can not get away from the fact that

many of the things we do, which we call imitating white folks, are wholly unbecoming to us."

The wearing of slacks on the streets, on every provocation, simply because women are engaged in war work, is not excusable. Dr. Brown stated, and urged that Negro girls preserve a femininity so precious to womanhood, by using facilities to change in to "lady-like attire" where industries provide facilities for such, after work is done.

Being 'Only Negro' Don't Mean Much

The speaker hit the Negro who delights in being dubbed "The only Negro in this, and the only Negro in that." "As long as you are the only one in it, can't amount to very much to your race," she said.

Challenging the women of the Federation to begin a "crusade" for "victory for Negro womanhood on all fronts," Dr. Brown concluded her address amidst thunderous applause.

Miss Vivian Robeson, niece of Paul Robeson was soloist of the evening. She is a student at Dr. Brown's school in Sedalia. Miss Robeson shared honors with little Miss Maxwell, harpist, who again delighted the audience.

Resolutions Committee Scores Lynching

The report of the resolution committee which scored lynching, and other un-American practices, was read and referred to the executive committee. One recommendation was that all local clubs conduct their elections of officers every two years, to conform with the state body.

A reception complimentary to Dr. Brown, all club presidents, and other guests, and the convention program committee followed.

Officers of the federation are Mrs. James H. Beckett, president; Mrs. Engleton, vice-president; Mrs. Una Janifer, treasurer; Mrs. Omega Mason, chairman executive board; Mrs. Lenora Willett, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Georgia Peterson, financial

secretary; Mrs. Estelle Morris, Furyear, Northwestern; Mildred Valentine, Alice Arrington and Women, this week, sent out an appeal for qualified women to serve on national and inter-national policy-making committees. The council is one of 200 such organizations whose representatives met at the White House recently to study the need for women to share in post-war policy making. Many inter-national issues arising during and from the

Washington, D. C. The National Council of Negro

Key Committees:
Bar, more, and
District vice presidents are: Mesdames Ella Barksdale Brown, Northeastern; Pauline Simms-
Honorary presidents include: Rev. Florence Randolph, Mes-
Central.
Miss Ethyl Mae Brandon, East
Southwestern and
Southern: DeLina Mrs. Omega Mason.
Mrs. Re-
Mrs. Caution, Southwestern
Sheppard, Southwestern
Miss Ethyl Mae Brandon, East
Central.
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War are to be dealt with through a series of conferences. Four such conferences already held had no colored participants. 7-15-44

It is to serve in such posts that women with qualities of mind and personality, and breath of experience are sought.

Year 1944 Showed Gains Among Women

With Many Challenges For Year Ahead

New York Amsterdam News

12-30-44

Another year is ending, and the changes that each succeeding day can bring have piled one upon the other until the record can now be set down. For the Negro woman, as for all people everywhere, the year has brought many new things, has taken away many of the old. As far as women are concerned the year has been one in which many triumphs have come and new stars in many fields have risen. It's been a banner year in a great number of ways.

Leading the list of good changes for us, is the progress that has been made for full integration of the Negro woman into the various branches of the Armed Forces of the country. The fight did not begin on the first of January, and it is not ending as the old year goes. But during the past 365 days there have been steps toward the realization of many of the things we have been fighting for.

Nurses' Fight

The nurses, for instance, who wear the uniform of our country, are just beginning to gain recognition as full fledged members of the Armed Forces. Last year they were in the Army in rather strange capacities, since, though nurses were badly needed on the war fronts, they were kept within this country. It was not until August of this year that the first contingent of Negro women, trained as nurses, arrived in the European theatre of war. Sixty-three women, under the leadership of Capt. Mary Petty, docked in Scotland at that time. Since then little news of them has come back, though evidently they are doing their job competently and well. For the new year there will no doubt be continued pressure to see that more are sent—so they can do their part.

The fight for complete integration of the Negro nurse is by no means finished. She is not being fully utilized within an Army which needs her—and as yet the Navy has no Negro women in the nurses' ranks.

Biggest News

Among the biggest news of the year was the admittance, late in October, of Negro women into the WAVES. A sore spot throughout the country since the formation of the Corps, it was not until this time that

a small number were allowed entry. Through the stringent work of women's organizations, especially the Non-Partisan Council of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, the injustice of their exclusion was publicized and broken. Here, as with the Nurses' Corps, the fight is only beginning, however, since word this week seems to indicate that there will be a continuing discriminatory policy applied toward Negro WAVES. As more Negro women are accepted, the chance for more complete segregation becomes easier. This is a New Year's fight also.

During this past year, for the first time in the history of the Nation, a Negro woman was designated as a Congressional candidate. With nominating of Mrs. Sara Pelham Speaks as candidate for the office. Though not successful in the campaign, the old precedent has been broken and the way opened for a Congresswoman from the ranks of Negro women. The future holds that also. 12-30-44

All Over World

More and more the need for international co-operation in feminine circles has grown, with events clearly pointing toward some sort of organization for this purpose soon. In a conference held in Washington on Wartime Planning and Postwar Security, the National Council of Negro Women extended an invitation to the women of Ethiopia to join them in the Council. Plans were also announced by Mrs. Amy Ashwood Garvey for such an international banding together of women.

Another first among women was the appointment of Mrs. Bertha Diggs of Buffalo, to the post of Secretary of the New York State Department of Labor. And no Negro woman had been so honored in the past. 12-30-44

The Headaches

On the headache side of the agencies was the issuance in February of the blue and red (ration coins) which defied the talents of housewives in their ability to get lost. The struggle with these little engines of torture went on throughout most of the year, although they are no longer current. With the Negro woman, in more cases than with others, the problems of rationing have been hard to solve. Living in neighborhoods where ceilings are too often ignored and wage checks smaller than the average, they have had their difficulties.

Through such organization as the OPA and the AWVS they have learned much about price checking, and have gained in the ability to keep inflationary prices down.

Young Negro women have more and more begun to take their places in more serious affairs than dances and post-ball discussions. At such schools as Howard University, students have made exchange trips, visiting schools which were all-white, or predominantly white, such as Smith College. Through these means youth has taken another step toward doing away with prejudice, since they seem intent upon getting to know one another better, rather than depending, as their elders have done, upon the handy and prevalent stereotypes.

Young People

They have also, as in the case of Pauli Murray, recently graduated lawyer, been willing to give up the chance for easier lives and more money in order to fight out some of the basic evils that eat away at the foundations of the nation. Feeling that the services of trained and intelligent lawyers were more needed in the South than in other parts of the country, Miss Murray has herself decided, and is urging others, to go South to help bring some measure of justice out of injustice. 12-30-44

Part of the increased understanding between young men and women on the college level was indicated during the Fall, when a young Negro girl, Rosalie Terry, was chosen queen of the yearly campus ball at Westchester College, which has few Negro students. She was evidently judged as a beautiful girl, rather than a beautiful Negro girl—which is something new in the annals of our history. Hilda Simms, who will be discussed in more detail on the theatrical pages, has also helped to establish a new basis for beauty here—on beauty alone, rather, than on beauty and race.

Summing Up

Certainly, such a summing up of the year's highlights is incomplete, since it touches only those things which are of national importance as far as we are concerned.

This year, as in any other, we had our full share of births, and marriages, deaths and divorces. Some of these were people of such importance that the front pages were made, others not. Even with the war on, we have tried to forget

from time to time the worry about friends and relatives overseas and in the Army camps away from home, and we have gone to dances, to concerts, the theatre and night clubs. All of these things have helped to make news during the year also.

A Full Year

The women have borne the heartaches of telegrams from the War Department with the news of violent death, and they have gone on with the shopping, and the dressing in the morning to go to work by the thousands in war plants and offices all over the nation.

For all of us it has been a busy year, fuller than most years. For most of us there will be only a short look back, such as this one printed here, and then, on to the New Year—which I hope will hold much more of happiness than the one past for each and every one.

SEEKS UNION OF COLORED WOMEN

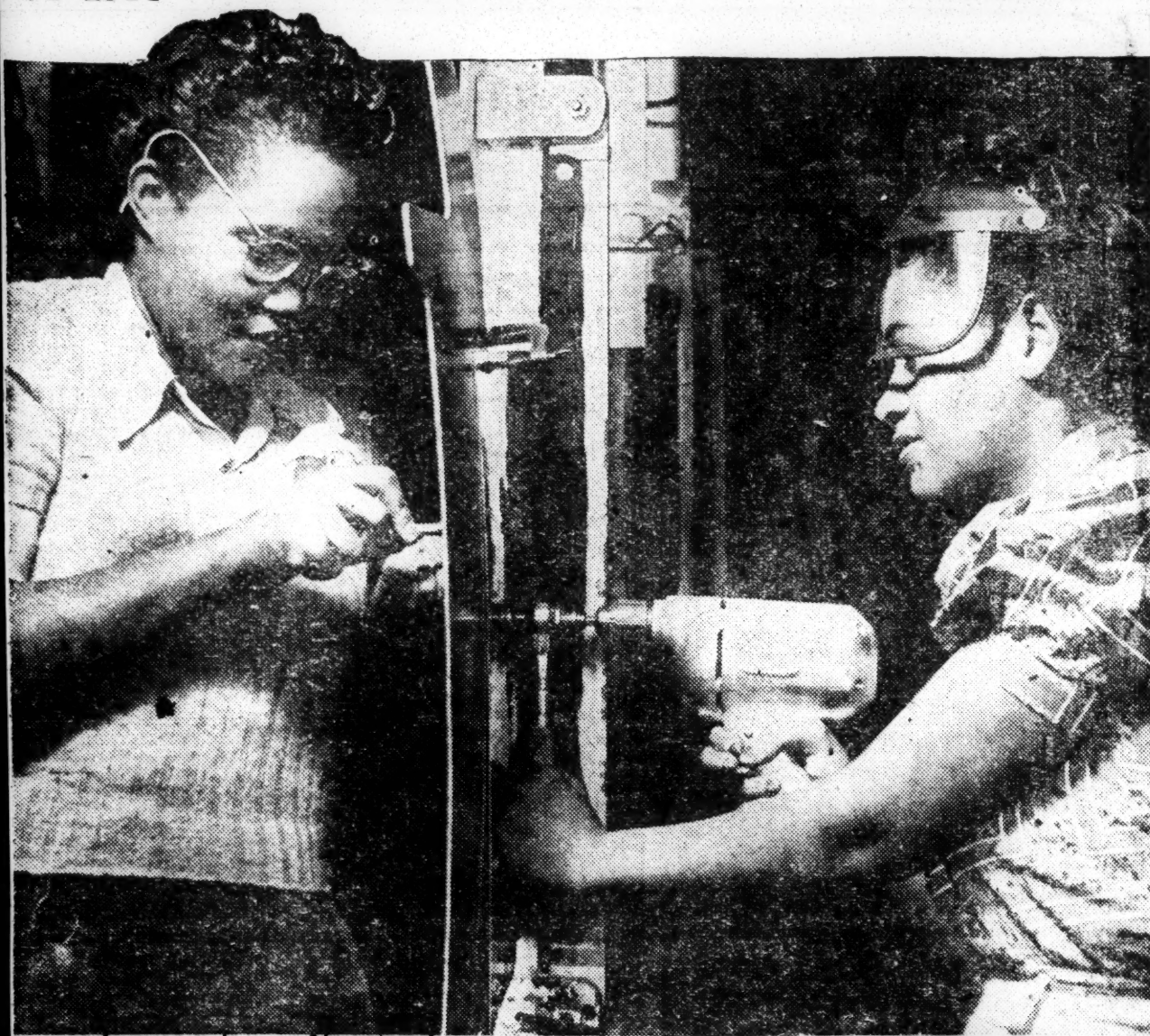
NEW YORK CITY--Mrs. Ammy Ashwood Garvey, first wife of Marcus Garvey back-to-Africa leader, arrived in New York last month after an absence of many years, with a program for an international council of Negro women.

At a press conference in the Hotel Theresa with Negro newspaperwomen last Friday, Mrs. Garvey revealed that she had been studying problems peculiar to colored women of the world for the past 10 years.

"There is a terribly disjointed condition among women of the world," Mrs. Garvey said. "There is a lack of cohesion. It is my belief that we can make tremendous strides in helping each other if we know each other's problems."

Mrs. Garvey's immediate plans include publishing a magazine, contributions to which will come from Negro and colored women all over the world. She feels that because of the great publicity attending the American Negro, the achievements of the Negro women

will necessarily be prominent. During the past five years which she has spent in Jamaica, B.W.I., Mrs. Garvey has written two books not yet published: "Black Women in the Post-War World" and "Black Millions: The Life of Garvey." Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa. 4-1-44



The Worker-New York, N. Y.

These war workers are drilling and riveting wing sections for fighter and bomber planes at a plant in Inglewood, California.

Salute to Victory

By MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

Address given before "Women for Victory" meeting, March 6, 1944, Carnegie Hall, New York City.

NO MORE sincere tribute can be paid to any group of women in the world in the role of Women for Victory than that which I bring, as one of 13,000,000 Americans to the valiant, stalwart women of the Soviet Union.

The trials and tribulations which face the women of the Soviet Union as they fight side by side with their men, as they bend and strain and sweat in the shops and fields behind the lines, as they match wits in

government counsels—these are matched by the struggles of American Negro women against prejudices and discrimination in order to gain a greater share of the responsibilities of citizenship in a country at war.

This problem of the American Negro woman is but an additional phase of the problem of all American women. We can learn much from Russia on the matter of women and their relationship to society. We have not solved yet the problem of how to integrate American women into the war effort, and consequently into the

postwar period of reconstruction. The problems of American Negroities for victory.

We have made some progress. We are in the shipyards, airplane factories, tank arsenals, and uni-

But there is no letting up in our formed services. We are getting



Mary McLeod Bethune

President, National Council of Negro Women

more and more into the main stream of our country's life, and are heroically accepting the responsibilities of citizenship.

But we yet have far to go. We do not have yet that "inward security" which has come to the Soviet women and has enabled them to stand off and beat back the worst blows of the Nazi armies. **3-19-44**

Like the Soviets, we must have adequate plans for education, we must liquidate the problems of fully utilizing women in society. We must vanquish the opposition to the role of women in affairs of government and business and industry. And we must overcome racial discriminations. Full citizenship to peoples of all races, to women as well as men, will give us the security and freedom from fear that has been characterized in the accomplishments of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

To the women of both the U.S.A. and the USSR engaged in the struggles by which they are immediately faced, I bring a salute and a solemn wish and prayer for victory.

The Negro Woman

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.

By IRA DE A. REID

6-11-44

A SIGNIFICANT and unheralded conference was held at Spelman College this week. It was a meeting of representatives of colleges training Negro women. It was called to discuss their problems and programs now and after the war. The representatives are men and women who aid in the training of your daughters.

At this conference Dr. J. R. McCain, President of Agnes Scott College in Decatur, Georgia, a school for the training of young white women, expressed a belief that history one hundred years from now will give more emphasis to the revolution in woman's role in society than to this war, the first world war, the French Revolution and the Industrial Revolution. It was Dr. McCain's belief that no change in the modern world has been so great as that of the woman's rise from almost complete social oblivion to a plane of equality with those of my sex who call this a man's world.

PROFOUND SIGNIFICANCE

The idea of this woman's revo-political action we have failed to recognize the fact that the potential Negro voting population is composed of 200,000 more women than in thismen. **6-11-44**

Only on the farm has the Negro woman an equal opportunity with other women to marry someone of her own age and race. Secondly, in all of our talk about the Negro woman, we have failed to recognize the fact that the potential Negro voting population is composed of 200,000 more women than in thismen. **6-11-44**

YOUNGER IN AGE

Finally, the Negro population is younger in age than the white population. The average ages of the Negro man and the Negro woman are 25 years and four months, respectively. The average age for the white man is 26 years and 11 months, and for the white woman is 27 years and 11 months. The women being in order to break the white primary there are approximately 1012 men, slightly older than the men. Our

life span is increasing because of our increasing vitality. Statistically all of this means lit-the high school and college levels are applied to our every day lives of Negro women. Yet, the retirement of Mary McLeod Bethune that face us, leaves but one Negro woman head of a Negro college. Furthermore there is no Negro woman in the

The Negro church survives only because of the Negro woman. The six million members it boasts would number approximately two million if all women and girls decided to withdraw. Yet there is not one major position held by a Negro woman in any one of our leading church organizations, unless it be in connection with an auxiliary program. **ONLY ONE PRESIDENT**

Three-fourths of our training at the high school and college levels has been devoted to the training of Negro women. Yet, the retirement of Mary McLeod Bethune that face us, leaves but one Negro woman head of a Negro college. Furthermore there is no Negro woman in the

secondary role of dean of instruction in any one of our colleges.

Our National Negro organizations have tolled the bell loud and long for economic, political and social rights for Negroes. Not one of them has any woman in a top position in the organization. I except, of course, such agencies as the Young Women's Christian Association.

One knows all of the usual answers—"women aren't experienced," "they don't have the same opportunities and abilities as do men," etc., etc. But these are avoidance-ways. The real challenge is this—Negro women present the major problems of Negro life: they are more numerous than Negro men; there can be no solution of the social problems involved in being Negro in the United States without giving special attention to the problems they present.

WILL AID DEVELOPMENT

If Negro men are as smart as they like to think they are, they will aid in the development and utilization of this great source of social energy. Just now most Negro women who are interested in social action are fritting away their energies on a number of useless programs that do not interest them. The real socially effective women's organizations can be numbered on the fingers of one hand. For this I do not blame the women. Men train them that way. One sits in a conference of school officials and senses the poverty of the social experience gained by our girls when in college. One realizes that we are wantonly wasting that power which is the mainspring of our racial vitality.

If the revolution in woman's place in society is the real revolution of which we are a part, it is high time that Negro men join hand with Negro women, as equals, in a bold of social reconstruction, for better or for worse, until death do them part. In order to save face we might even make a "shotgun" wedding of the affair. To illustrate the need for face-saving let us use politics. July 4th, primary day, is almost here and our political advisers who have encouraged us to register and urged us to vote, have not yet told us the issues on which we should think before voting.

The Negro woman might be naive enough to ask a few questions in that connection, and cause us to think about the matter. She might ask also why some of our male leaders who have been most vocal in urging that we perform our citizenship functions and register, are themselves not listed as registered voters. After all it is very important to them, for as Negroes, this is really a woman's world.

Sick, Mrs. Bethune Daily World-Atlanta, Ga. Offers D-Day Prayer

6-11-44
WASHINGTON — (ANP)— Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, from her bedside in Freedman's hospital here, where she is battling courageously to recover from an illness which has stricken her these past four weeks, took cognizance of the dramatic events of last week and offered this prayer to Negro boys and the allied forces with which they fight. "Father of us all, we Thy children can come to Thee under all conditions of life and find Thee near. In moments of stress and joy we bow humbly before Thee, bowed heads and submissive hearts, we reverently say, Thy will be done. "In this spirit we ask for the armed forces of our country and allied nations Thy guidance. Thy wisdom, and Thy protection, Grant us, Oh God the victory of world freedom, peace and brotherhood. Into they hands we commit the lives of the thousands of sons of men, those are near to us who must sacrifice their lives that peace, freedom and brotherhood may be achieved. In these last desperate moments will Thou, Oh God, embrace them and rescue their souls.

meetings opened on June 5 and Mrs. will close on June 12. Sponsors are the National Association of Deans of Women, the Commission on Higher Education of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and the General Education Board. Among the questions under discussion are: "What have been our goals in the higher education of Negro women?" How have we sought to reach them? "What problems we have met in the process?" "What needs, old and new, have been emphasized by the war?" "Is the higher education of Negro women to need new directions and new goals for the post war society?" "What preparation for achieving these ends may be made here and now?" Serving as administrators of the conference are Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell of Hampton Institute; President Florence M. Read of Spelman College; and Dr. Ira De A. Reid of Atlanta University. Discussion leaders for the conference included Mrs. Ernestine Milner, Guilford College, Greensboro, North Carolina; and Miss Louise Young, Scarritt College, Nashville, Tenn.

LIST SPEAKERS 6-11-44
Speakers at the various sessions include Miss Margaret Fisher, public relation secretary, Southern Regional Council; President James R. McCain of Agnes Scott College; Captain Adele C. Kempker, psychiatrist at the Lawson General Hospital, Atlanta; Alonzo G. Morron, manager of the University and John Hope Homes; Dr. Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work; John P. Whittaker, registrar of Morehouse College and Atlanta University; and Dr. P. Q. Yancey, Atlanta physician attached to the staff of Spelman College.

Discuss Goals Daily World To Be Reached Atlanta, Ga. By Negro Women 6-11-44 Delegates From Twenty Colleges At Spelman Confab

The current problems and programs in the higher education of Negro women are being thrashed out by representatives of approximately twenty colleges at a conference now in session on the campus of Spelman College. The

Miss Irene Harris, Phyllis Wheatley YWCA, Atlanta; Mrs. Rebekah Jeffries, Virginia Union University; Mrs. Jane Hope Lyons, Spelman College; Miss Lottie Lyons, Fort Valley State College; Dean T. E. McKinney, Johnson C. Smith University; Mrs. Estella M. Riddle, National Nursing Council, New York City; Miss Ruth G. Rush, North Carolina College for Women; Dr. Althea Washington, Howard University; Mrs. Cordelia A. Winn, Florida A. and M. College; Dr. Isabelle Yeiser, Dillard University; Miss Inez Jenkins, Southern University; Miss Ruth Jett, Southern Negro Youth Congress, Birmingham, Alabama; and Miss Lynette Saine, Spelman College.

NEGRO WOMENS DAY OBSERVED APRIL 30 News-Jacksonville, Fla.

Woman's Day was observed Sunday, April 30, at the Negro Junior High School by the Elwenar Club. This group of women are sponsoring a scholarship to be given to the valedictorian each year. This year's honor will go to Eugene Ried, Jr. The money will be paid on their expenses to what ever school they attend. 4-27-44
Sybil Moses, of Anniston, was the speaker at the meeting. Her subject was "Lifting a Standard." Music was furnished by the school. S. R. Singleton, principal of the school, gave an interesting talk on achievements of Negro women. Elizabeth Martin gave the history and purpose of the Elwenar Club. Bessie Williams sang, "If I Be Lifted Up".

President Annie Glover presided. Vice president Marie Fox introduced the speaker. The Rev. Gregg pronounced the benediction. Special appreciation was expressed for the songs rendered by Cora Patterson, Nettie Caldwell and Margaret Weaver, members of the graduating class.

Women Urged To Quality Daily World - Atlanta, Ga. For Planning Commissions

By HARRY McALPIN
(White House Correspondent of Atlanta Daily World and NNPA)
WASHINGTON—As a result of an all-day conference held at the White House in June, is the National Council of Negro Women a participant during which was discussed appointment of women to governmental commissions and dealing with the planning of policy for the post-war world, the N. C. W. is seeking to build up a roster of qualified Negro women who may be recommended for such posts, according to Jeanetta Welch Brown, executive secretary of the organization. 8-2-44
It appears, Mrs. Brown declared, that many important international issues and problems arising during and from the war are to be dealt with through a series of conferences each empowered to consider the solution of one is sue and its related problems. At least five such conferences already have been held—the Hot Springs Food Conference, the Atlantic City Conference on Relief and Rehabilitation, The London Conference on Education, the Philadelphia International Labor Conference and the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference.

WOMEN IN THE NATIONAL PICTURE

By VENICE TIPTON SPRAGGS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — TODAY'S CHILDREN — TOMORROW'S MEN AND WOMEN . . . From my point

of vantage this summer having no alternative but to observe the various and sundry experiments in the rearing of children going on under my very nose, I have inadvertently developed into a third-rate arm-chair authority on the subject, thoroughly convinced that what this country needs by far more than a good five-cent cigar is more and better opportunities for parent education copiously flanked by community recreational facilities no matter how simple . . . Observing the antics of inexperienced and untutored parents, the problem looms ominously though not hopeless. There is for example the mother who daily remonstrates with her two young hopefuls in full-throated commands to "shut up!" "stop that!" "come here!" that would put a seasoned Army sergeant to shame. Her daily accomplishments could be written off as zero, with both mother and children reduced to a state of emotional perdition. Basically two thriving youngsters confined to an upstairs apartment with no play space can create a pandemonium in a relatively short time. The situation is aggravated by a parent who has no better approach to the solution than to yell. Or there is for instance the approach of the parent who is determined that her pride and joy shall not be contaminated by the neighboring "bad children." Assiduously she plans for his play in his own backyard all by himself. Unwittingly she is helping him to develop into an anti-social being or probably worse, a snob. Occasionally he jumps the traces and seeks the companionship of children of his age only to be yanked back into the yard and soundly spanked . . . The prize winner is the budding young bully of three tender years. Riding rough-shod over all of the kids in the adjoining yards, he is master of all he surveys. Thwarted in any of his plans, or occasionally meeting his match who takes him on in no uncertain fashion, he retaliates by temper tantrums during which he throws all of the trash in the containers over the entire place. He is never required to clean it up, as his mother obligingly does it for him. These are but a few of my observations—I could recite many more. When I realize that by the time these youngsters are subjected to environments and supervision which will properly channelize their young energies, that many of these behavior patterns will have had time to jell—and that replacing them with more formidable habits will be no picnic, I shudder at the responsibility which persons other than parents must of necessity assume in the process . . . Today's children, tomorrow's men and women, products of their total experience good and bad . . . Children of working mothers have been provided for during the past two years through the expenditure of Lanham Act funds administered by the Federal Works Agency. Approximately \$30,000 has been provided for the program of which \$3,000,000 has been used for 10,000 Negro children enrolled in 325 units located in areas having separate facilities.

In addition an estimated 4,000 children have shared facilities operated on an integrated basis. Negro supervision has been used entirely in the first group and in the second group many Negroes are employed especially in areas having sizeable Negro populations. This program it seems to me is the beginning of a long-range program which will necessarily have to be worked out with all community resources participating including Federal, state and local government as well as schools, churches, homes, and other community agencies with a view of including in its scope a broader segment of parents and children.

JOBS—MORE OR LESS

Freida Miller, new head of the Women's Bureau sees serious wage and job security problems ahead for American women after the war. She points out that in England the government is engaged in broad investigations which may create jobs for women and improve their pay status in the post-war period . . . Significantly, Negro women who have already begun to bear the brunt of this job insecurity to which Miss Miller alludes—victims of the first cutbacks in wartime employment—have never enjoyed the security of having a qualified Negro technician attached to the staff of the Women's Bureau in an administrative position during its entire existence. Such a person could be of tremendous assistance in formulating policy and plans for ameliorating many of the difficulties Negro women face in their employment. The perennial excuse of insufficient budget hardly seems adequate justification for the position the Bureau takes. We hold that the employment problems of 6,500,000 Negro women, of which approximately 80 per cent must augment meager family incomes even during normal times, constitute a sufficiently important entity in the industrial picture to warrant the consideration which their employment demands, no matter how limited a budget the Women's Bureau may be allocated.

CONSUMERS NOTES — If prices in the good old USA are adding to your grey hairs and the furrows in your brow are deepening, take a gander at these fancy fruit prices in London—A hukster sold three Southern Rhodesia pineapples in a half-hour period for \$16 a piece. Watermelons brought a measley \$7 each while muscatel grapes sold for \$5 a pound and single peaches for 40 cents to \$1.50.

BOOKS — Howard Fast, historical novelist, has just completed "Freedom Road" (Duell, Sloan and Pierce) which some critics say carries a strength of characterization, historical setting and moving honesty which even Lillian Smith's "Strange Fruit" does not rival. As a novel on race relations with a southern setting, the author portrays a period in our history when whites and blacks were able to live together harmoniously and cooperatively. Greed, fear of the southern whites and blind avidity for the return of outworn plantation economy encouraged the rise of the Ku Klux Klan and as the author asserts, approximately \$30,000 has been provided for the program of which \$3,000,000 has been used for 10,000 Negro children enrolled in 325 units located in areas having separate facilities.

MUSIC HATH CHARM — The county's first all-nun band made its debut at Fordham university recently.

This group of eleven, playing selections ranging from Handel to "My Girl Friend and Me" had mastered the unfamiliar instruments they played in a brief two weeks' period. The course was designed to help the sisters broaden their music teaching.

A CRY IN THE WILDERNESS — Ethiopia is critically in need of teachers to curb its increasing illiteracy brought on by the systematic extermination of every educated Ethiopian during the period the country was under Italian domination. For six years not a single Ethiopian child was allowed to go to school. Five thousand children out of a total population of 12,000,000 can now be accommodated in schools. While there is a dire need for textbooks and buildings by far the more critical need is for teachers. The Ethiopian minister to the United States, His Excellency Blatta Ephrem Tewelde Medhen, hopes to import Negro teachers from the United States. His plan is looked on with favor by the NAACP which points to the success of a similar experiment in Liberia. Already four American Negroes are attached to the Ethiopian school system where they have been for more than a year. A healthful climate, a kindred people, the challenge which such a position offers as an opportunity to serve one's fellow man should stimulate a sincere interest on the part of many qualified individuals in such a venture.

All-Negro Town Of 900 In Texas

By C. E. CHAPMAN

KENDLETON, Texas—(ANP)—Believe it or not, Texas, the Lone Star State, has a town with a population of 900 persons, not one of whom is white. This thriving little city is located 50 miles west of Houston, the state's largest and most important business center, and the prosperity on the part of the Negro citizens is of the same kind that is found in Houston, the only difference being in the volume of business rather than in the degree and kind.

Altogether there are six grocery stores in this Negro town. The owners are A. B. Guess, A. Z. Kazec, Miss Alice Martin, Rudolph Braxton and Hilliard Jackson.

Rudolph Braxton, in addition to operating a general merchandise store, also serves as postmaster, a position he has held 18 years. The Kendleton post office does all kinds of post office business and transacts everything that is transacted in the larger and more metropolitan centers.

Many Negroes of the immediate area own large farms—really ranches. In addition to farm products large herds of thor-

oughbred and registered cattle are raised. Kendleton has two all-Negro schools: the Powell Point Training school with a faculty of 13. Prof. T. B. Mitchell, principal; and the Kendleton Elementary school, Prof. H. M. Moore, principal, with a faculty of three.

The high school enrollment exceeds 200. "The people here are so law abiding that we don't require the service of police, and we don't have any," said an informant.

Association Of Women's Clubs Observes Third Year In Club House

The club house of the Detroit Association of Women's clubs was gay with music, flowers and song on Sunday, April 2. The occasion was the third anniversary of the association's occupancy on its club house. The tea also honored the presidents of the various local member clubs.

Mrs. Sadie Lindsay presided. Mrs. Mary McCarthur, president of the Five W club, was crowned "Queen of the Association" Sunday, because her club brought in the largest sum of money in the popularity contest in which club presidents participated. The Five W's presented their president with a beautiful basket of flowers. By the way the club has participated in the association's affairs, the members demonstrated that they live up to their name, "We Will Work, Won't We?"

Certificates for meritorious achievement were given to several clubs. Mrs. Marie Strickland and Dr. Alf. Thomas received certificates for personal contributions made to the association.

Mrs. C. S. Smith was present at the tea and gave the women some information on the club house of the National Association of Colored Women in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. F. E. Dawson, state president, also made appropriate remarks. She and Mrs. Smith were both presented lovely corsages. Mrs. Robert Gragg, president of the Detroit Association of Women's clubs, gave a resume of the club work for the year. Mrs. Ruth Sprague and Mrs. Mary Bray contributed musical selections to the program. More than 200 people attended the tea.

She warned against the Equal Rights amendment calling it a "dangerous" method for getting equal work and equal pay for women. She expressed concern that the amendment would destroy all of the effective labor legislation built up in the states and that such an amendment be passed there would be the danger that all of these protections and provisions would be in danger of

Keynote of Conference
Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins sounded the key note for women. Discussing the various abnormalities in the present labor force, she asserted that 2,000,000 women will give up their jobs as the war ends, and said she hoped that "right and proper standards be used in their mobilization."

Women's Workshop Maps Post-War Program

and the participation in, the new-found opportunities that are opening daily to the women of America and the world.

WASHINGTON—The significant role which Negro women must play to achieve peace, freedom and security for all peoples was the central theme of the Annual Workshop of the National Council of Negro Women held in the Department of Labor auditorium, Washington, D. C., last week. President Mary McLeod Bethune called on the women assembled for representing every section of the country to unite for action at a time when all women must put their shoulders to the wheel and make one "long, strong pull, all together toward the integration of

being thrown out at once in the states.

Deliberations on the three major fronts of jobs, housing, and citizenship discussed in the workshop sessions pointed up the problems in each area which must be solved to attain post-war security. The interdependence of each area was clearly demonstrated in the discussions.

Job Protection

The panel on "Jobs" stressed the need for some umpire in the re-conversion period in order that Negro workers without legislative protections may not be submerged by increased discriminations. The present Fair Employment Practices committee does not have jurisdiction over reconversion and peace-time industries.

The act providing the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, vested with the task of reconversion, re-employment and re-training contains no positive statement for its administration with respect to race, color, creed, or national origin.

The group was warned that the same discriminations which attended the war-time employment of Negro workers will be multiplied with the "pull" of war necessity removed, and unless some action is taken now there will be no controls over such discriminations. Negroes, generally, do not have the protection of seniority—Negro women to an even less degree.

Veterans, under the Selective Service Act, are guaranteed their old employment or help in securing new jobs, Col. Campbell Johnson, executive assistant, Selective Service System, told the group. A veteran released from service, he said, should first notify his draft board by letter, card, or in person, of his release. He may then apply at any draft board for assistance in finding employment.

Farmers, to some extent, are provided for through legislations controlling the disposal of surplus lands, Thomas N. Roberts, assistant to the Personnel Director, U. S. Department of Agriculture, said.

Others taking part in the discussions were: Mrs. Escobeda I. Posey, Occupational Analyst, War Manpower Commission; George Johnson, Deputy Chairman, President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, and Venice T. Sprags, chairman, National Department of Employment. Dr. Carolyn Ware, American Association of University Women was chairman of the panel.

MRS. BETHUNE DECLARES COUNCIL MEET BEST YET

WASHINGTON, (S N S) —

DEDICATION — MRS. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS

The Ninth Annual Workshop of the National Council of Negro Women, Incorporated, was the most significant and stimulating that we have ever held," so declared the National President and Founder, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.

Attended by women representing more than 35 national Negro women's organizations, Metropolitan Councils, and a large number of life members and visitors, the Council devoted the entire period to the exploitation and finding of possible solutions to some of the most pressing problems affecting this country and particularly Negroes.

PANEL DISCUSSIONS

Panels on Employment, Citizenship and Housing led by experts in these fields and the discussions that followed showed unmistakably that our women have an intelligent and sensitive awareness of the patterns in the fabric of American life that block, devitalize and finally destroy the unity of peoples, black and white and eventually the unity of mankind itself.

The discussions are centered around inadequacies of our economic system which control avenues of livelihood, the caliber of relationships between management and labor and the precarious and contentious footing that Negroes have in the employment world, now in — by chance or by stark necessity of industry—now out—by virtue of job scarcity; and the open and underground currents of fascism that find fanatical expression in many communities, were facets of problems brought out in clear statements of fact. The importance of registering and voting at all times and particularly now was stressed and the need for a consistent program of education for citizenship especially for women was emphasized.

The persistent and dominating note of all the discussions was the responsibility that all women have for being in the forefront of the struggle for human rights and the necessity for identification and working with organizations, labor and educational movements devoted to securing better standards of living for workers. Employment for all, education of the electorate and extension and protection of the Social Security program were objectives the Council pledged to work for.

The meetings were climaxed by the dedication on Sunday, October 15 of the National Headquarters Building at 1318 Vermont Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt spoke and pointed out to the Council the urgency of the hour in which we are now living and the inescapable responsibility of the responsible.

"The building," concluded Mrs. Bethune, "is to be devoted to one purpose that is to provide a permanent place where women can meet and secure current and discerning information, facts and sound direction. Here women of all nationalities can come together without fear or hesitancy secure in the knowledge that they meet as equals and as workers of striving together. We can think together objectively and opportunely and coordinate for the greater benefit of mankind all the able and fine things that women are doing. And finally, to take action swiftly and with deep purpose in the name of our common humanity."

"We had no time for the social gestures of yesterday. The times are too intemperate for that. More and more of our women are preparing themselves and other women to understand and possess immovable convictions about the kind of a world that they want for themselves and their children. United and strong, Negro women will do their share in the realization of a new world by the decisions that they make today."

IWO Giving \$1,000 to Negro Women Group

The National Council of the International Workers Order has agreed to give \$1,000 to the National Council of Negro Women to equip an International Room in the latter organization's new national headquarters in Washington. The Council also announced that the general secretary, Max Bedacht, is now a life member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples. The fee for life insurance is \$500.

The Women's Council World — Memphis, Tenn.

The Council of Negro Women meeting last week at Washington, was extraordinary from the standpoint of the large number of emissaries who represented their countries as well as from the standpoint of the achievements noted.

Taking a world-wide view of their mission of service to mankind, the Negro women called for an abolition of the archaic and undemocratic position of the U. S. Navy to the end that members of their race and sex may be admitted into the ranks of the WAVES, SPARS and Women's Marine corps. "We ask immediate admission of Negro women on an integrated basis to every branch of military service," insisted a resolution with reference to its position in the Armed forces.

The other important avenues of thought, the Council called for an all-out effort on the part of their members to register and vote in the forthcoming election, irrespective of party. Mindful too of the important role that the veterans' administration is playing in the administration of the GI bill of rights, the Women's group called for "immediate appointment" of Negroes to that agency. It continued its demands for legislation against the poll tax and a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee.

The position of the Navy department in the exclusion of Negro women is admittedly unfair, even by top-ranking governmental spokesmen. So that the demands of the Council should be met with favorable and prompt response.

National Ass'n Of College Women Mark Anniversary

By TERESA STAATS

Publicity Director, NACW

2-5-44

BORDENTOWN, N. J.—The National Association of College Women last week celebrated its 25th anniversary with a nation-wide observance. At the end of the week each club was asked to send its birthday gift to the national secretary, Miss Alice Taylor, in Baltimore, Md.

President Hilda A. Davis, dean of women and professor of English at Talladega college, urged all college women to affiliate with national and help plan and educational post-war program for women.

National celebration was held to publicize the N.A.C.W. by calling attention to the history, purpose and accomplishments.

In 1923, at the invitation of the College Alumnae club of Washington, D. C., a number of Negro college women met to consider forming a national organization of Negro college women. This offered the opportunity to band together to do effective work in their own communities. Miss Lucy D. Slowe, dean of women of Howard university, was the first president.

The purpose:

1. To unite in one organization all college women for mutual benefit in serving our communities and promote friendliness among all college women.

2. To raise educational standards in colleges and improve educational conditions among Negroes. (b) To aid women members of college faculties in getting proper salary, promotion and tenure.

3. To promote scholarship. (a) To encourage worthy girls to go to college. (b) To administer scholarships and fellowships for any organization that requests it. (c) To promote graduate-work in the U. S. and foreign countries through the awarding of scholarships and fellowships. (d) To stimulate intellectual growth among college women after graduation. (e) To publish articles of educational value to college women.

4. To bring together college women of the two races in the U. S. for conferences in the interest of better understanding on matters of vital interest to them.

5. To form in every community local college women's clubs in order to unite our women for concerted effort.

6. To establish and maintain national headquarters in Washington, D. C.

The funds raised from special activities during national week will go for the following special needs of N.A.C.W.:

1. A fund to provide salary for an executive secretary, to keep in touch with the members and visit branches. Also she may investigate colleges, represent the organization when necessary and organize new branches.

2. A large fellowship fund to encourage specialized study by college women.

Some past accomplishments:

The Chicago branch held a very instructive conference for the



MISS HILDA DAVIS

North Central Section in November. The interesting program included "Educational Policies, Employment, Child Welfare, Health, Safety, Finances and Public Relations. The Tulsa branch furnished a day room for soldiers and held study classes for needy soldiers.

The New York branch is conducting a play school which is needed in many large cities. The North Jersey branch specialized in juvenile delinquency and guidance clinics for youths.

The St. Louis branch has made a survey on national defense industries and the attitudes of management toward minority groups, and the Raleigh branch secured a coordination teacher for the colored schools.

National Association of College Women Group Sponsors Presentation Of Negro History In Schools

In an effort to sponsor the presentation of Negro history in the high schools of the nation, the interracial committee of the St. Louis branch National Association of College Women, has begun a drive which reaches the heads of schools in many cities throughout the country.

A letter has been sent the superintendents of schools and the members of their boards of education, in which the association states that the "past of the Negro race has been so obscured and belittled by propagandists that little is known of its creditable record." The college women's group, urges that courses in Negro history be included in the curricula of the schools. Support of their proposal is given in their listing of the outstanding performances of the darker peoples in the fields of art, theology, statesmanship, philosophy, exploration, invention and war, both in this country and throughout the world.

They further urge that the "best arrangement is not to study the Negro separately as an isolated group, but to place his contributions in their proper time periods and historical movements and to study these along with those of other races."

The request to the school officials was sent to the following cities: New York, Dayton, Baltimore, Durham, Nashville, Raleigh, Detroit, Philadelphia, Boston, Denver, Atlanta, Cleveland, Kansas City, Mo., St. Louis, Gary, Ind., Greensboro, N. C., and East St. Louis, Ill.

74-1944

National Association of Colored Women

Equality for Negro Women Essential

The Worker

New York, N.Y.

By Mrs. A. B. De Ment

President, National Association of Colored Women, Inc.

MINERAL WELLS, Texas.—American Womanhood represents a potential power that is "Vital to Victory." There need to be no meetings, no speakers, and no campaign to awaken Americans to that fact.

Employment of American women in industry, agriculture, and all branches of the armed forces points to the fact that America is absolutely aware of how vital womanpower is to ultimate victory.

Women of all races must be released into full and equal participation in the war effort. During all ages women have played a role in the fighting forces of the world. Joan of Arc of France, the Russian Snipers of today, the Red Cross, and now women in the army, the navy and marines, and the great army of the home front.

No one knows how many will be needed; the number will likely be determined by the number of men who will be progressively drawn into the armed forces, by the degree which defense industries will be expanded, and by the need to keep civilian service going.

Most of the surplus manpower has been used up. From now on surplus manpower is women. As the demand increases, justice and fairness in the employment of all women, regardless of race, color, or any previous condition, should be administered that we might have equal opportunity in both the sharing in and the building of a better world and the winning of an enduring peace.

Peace that is enduring will reflect a close grip of life, and will embrace all people.

Kansas Association of Colored Women Holds 44th Annual Session

Call—Kansas City, Mo.

6-23-44

TOPEKA, Kas. — The 44th annual session of the Kansas Association of Colored Women, opened with a mass meeting Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. at the Shiloh Baptist church. Mrs. Elzie Dailey, president of the Topeka Federation, presided over the meeting. After singing "Lift Every Voice and Sing," invocation was given by the Rev. P. H. Hall. Mrs. Dailey presented Mrs. Mary E. Gaines, vice-president of the association, who introduced the president, Mrs. Benella R. Lee of Kansas City. After timely remarks by Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Gustava Brewer, recording secretary, introduced the guest speaker, Mrs. V. Hardee Middlebrooks, executive secretary of the Yates branch Y.W.C.A. of Kansas City, who spoke from the subject, "Woman's Challenge in the Post War World."

Mrs. Middlebrooks said in part: "Women who keep mentally in step with a changing world enjoy a tremendous advantage. Women have great challenges today to build family life better than ever before. To share in her government of city, state and nation; to re-design negative attitudes to build a world where all children are of one father and born of one blood." After the very inspiring address, Mrs. Bertha Dandridge, chairman of Race history presented the speaker a lovely bouquet and the state president, Mrs. Lee, with a corsage on behalf of the Topeka Federation.

Mrs. Lillian Florence introduced the officers of the association. Very fine music was rendered by the Negro Festival choir, directed by Mrs. Mary E. Gaines, with Miss Catherine Curry, accompanist. A lovely solo was sung by Mr. Vernon Walker. Mrs. Dailey expressed gratitude of the organizations for the lovely baskets of flowers sent by Governor Schoepel and St. John A.M.E. church, the Rev. C. Wayne Love, pastor. Benediction was given by Rev. D. G. Favors of the Antioch Baptist church.

After the meeting the visitors were escorted to the newly redecorated women's club house to a garden party in their honor. The meeting opened Monday morning and will last through Wednesday with the young girls and Junior Matrons in charge. Miss Beatrice Howard, Mrs. Kathryn Helm and Mrs. Juanita Martin are the sponsors.

On Monday evening at the welcome program, Mrs. Jessie Neal Tyler, presided. Welcome addresses were given by: Harry Q. Evans,

deputy county clerk, Harrison L. Caldwell, director of colored schools, Rev. C. Wayne Love, vice-president of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, Mrs. Georgia Ware, Council of Colored Womens clubs. Response was given by Mrs. Victory Wright of Parsons, corresponding secretary of the association. Music was rendered by Mrs. Pearl Bowser, Harmony Four Quartette and Mrs. Diantha Reynolds. Rev. P. H. Hill gave the benediction. A large number of delegates registered for the session.

'I Am An American' Day Observance Is Urged By Bethune

By HARRY S. McALPIN
(Washington Bureau of the Atlanta Daily World and NNPA)

WASHINGTON—Observance of "I Am An American Day," proclaimed by the President for May 21, was urged Thursday by the National Council of Negro Women, of which Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune is president. 3-31-44

In his proclamation, the President declared that the day has been set aside for the purpose of "honoring American citizenship by giving special recognition to all of our citizens who have attained their majority or have been naturalized during the past year." He called upon federal, state and local officials and patriotic, civic and educational organizations to plan and hold exercises designed to assist both native born and naturalized citizens, "to understand more fully the great privileges and responsibilities of citizenship in our democracy. 3-31-44

"The national council suggests that the whole week of May 21 to 27 be observed; That the objectives of programs during the week be educational through constructive programs designed to get 21 year-old youths to register and then to vote in elections; To present issues which are vital to minority groups and the American people as a whole, such as a permanent FEPC passage of the anti-poll tax bill, anti-discrimination bills, etc., to encourage youth to have a sense of concern about the men who are elected to represent them in Congress and in state and municipal affairs. 3-31-44

These things should be stressed to teach our youth to become first class citizens, the women's council declared.

Women's Council Plans For Political Action

(Defender Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bidding to become one of the most influential organizations in Negro life and welfare is the National Council of Negro Women, of which Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune is president. Mrs. Bethune is leaving government service with the beginning of the new year, and will devote the major portion of her time to the program of the council.

With renewed vigor, born of its moving into its own recently purchased national headquarters—a 16-room, palatial building at 1318 Vermont avenue in Washington—the council is pushing its 3-fold program for (1) interracial development, (2) hold-your-job, and (3) citizenship and all-out voting.

"Our new national headquarters is a symbol of the progress that we feel has been achieved by the Negro in America," says Mrs. Bethune. "We are at a higher point than at any time in our history. It encourages us to go ahead with renewed energy, for in our common concern with the national war effort, we women of all colors and religions and political parties, have the impetus to work together, and thereby make our total results reflect on legislative policy with an overwhelming power. 1-1-44

The council has established a commission on citizenship, a bi-partisan group, which met at the new headquarters last week. This commission is planning a campaign to encourage Negroes to register in their communities all over the United States in order to be eligible to vote in the 1944 campaign.

"We are confident," says Mrs. Bethune, "that when greater masses of the Negro people are re-acquainted with the importance of their individual votes, and recognize the necessity of their taking decisive stands in the coming elections, they will turn out as a responsible and tremendously enlightened electorate voting for a platform of the 'four freedoms.'" These freedoms are outlined with special clarity, she said, on the domestic scene for the Negro, and he recognizes them as symbolic of the principles for which all men are fighting on the battlefield.

The council, through its commission on citizenship, plans a campaign not only to increase the total numbers of Negroes registered, but to carry out a political education program to better aid Negroes to recognize the serious and critical issues that confront the nation. This "political action group," non-partisan in composition, is to be formed in every sector of the country.

"Voting according to out-of-date and old time party loyalties must go, for we have a bigger loyalty

now," Mrs. Bethune declared.

The commission includes such national figures as Eunice Hunton Carter of New York, Edith Sampson of Chicago, Corrinne Robinson of Washington, Rosa Gragg of Detroit, Sadie Alexander of Philadelphia, Francis Williams of St. Louis, Audley Moore of New York, Venice Spraggs of Washington, and Jeanetta Welch Brown of Detroit.

Hilyard Robinson, nationally known architect, has been engaged to renovate and redecorate the headquarters building and grounds. Two memorial rooms in the building will be equipped—one by Mmes. Eleanor Curtis Dailey of Chicago and Harriet Curtis Hall of Boston in memory of their mother; and the other by the Mme. C. J. Walker Beauty Products company, in memory of Mme. Walker. An anonymous friend is furnishing and redecorating the first floor.

WOMEN PURCHASE PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS FOR NCNW



Permanent Headquarters Is Step In Right Direction, President Claims

WASHINGTON—The National Council of Negro Women has purchased a house on Vermont avenue in Washington which will serve as the national headquarters for the combined associated groups. With President Mary McLeod Bethune presiding, the business of purchasing was concluded during the past week end when important key members of the organization gathered from all corners of the country to take part in this new and marvelous action.

Atty. Edith Sampson of Chicago,

NCNW Wants Bilbo Off Committee

WASHINGTON
In a telegram to Vice-President Wallace and Senator Albert Barkley, the National Council of Negro Women voiced strongly their opposition to the appointment of Senator Bilbo from Mississippi, as chairman of the District Committee.

Senator Bilbo has a long and flagrant record against equal opportunities for colored people and progressive legislation. In addition to this, the District Committee is now considering a bill which will give suffrage to the residents of the District of Columbia, a large percentage of whom are colored people.

His past record does not in any

way qualify him to become "mayor" of Washington. The council has urged its members throughout the country to wire Vice-President Wallace and Senator Albert Barkley of their opposition to the appointment of Bilbo.

Back row, Edna Browne, Washington; Helen Harden, New York; Marjorie Joyner, Illinois; Bertie Derrick, Washington, D. C.; Eunice H. Carter, New York; Sadie Alexander, Pennsylvania; Edith Sampson, Illinois; Dorothy Ferebee, Washington, D. C.; Mar- 1-1-44
ian Seymour, Washington, D. C.; Julia Pate Borders, Georgia; Venice Spraggs, Jeanetta W. Brown, Hilda V. Grayson and Julia Snead, all of Washington, D. C.

These are members of the executive committee, the board of directors and the legal committee of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc., who met at 1318 Vermont avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., Dec. 18 and 19 and purchased a building for the permanent headquarters of the National Council.

WOMEN PURCHASE PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS FOR NCNW



"Our new national headquarters is a symbol of the progress that we feel has been achieved by the Negro in America," Mrs. Bethune said during the attendant ceremonies.

The National Council of Negro Women is affiliated with the National Council of Women of the United States, and with the International Council of Women of the World.

Members present who assisted in the momentous occasion were Ethel Ramos Harris, recording secretary, New Kensington, Pa.; Mar-

The Women's Council

The Council of Negro Women meeting last week at Washington, was extraordinary from the standpoint of the large number of emissaries who represented their countries as well as from the standpoint of the achievements noted.

10-19-44

Taking a world-wide view of their mission of service to mankind, the Negro women called for an abolition of the archaic and undemocratic position of the U. S. Navy to the end that members of their race and sex may be admitted into the ranks of the WAVES, SPARS and Women's Marine corps. "We ask immediate admission of Negro women on an integrated basis to every branch of military service," insisted a resolution with reference to its position in the Armed forces.

The other important avenues of thought, the Council called for an all-out effort on the part of their members to register and vote in the forthcoming election, irrespective of party. Mindful too of the important role that the vetans' administration is playing in the administration of the GI bill of rights, the Women's group called for "immediate appointment" of Negroes to that agency. It continued its demands for legislation against the poll tax and a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee.

The position of the Navy department in the exclusion of Negro women is admittedly unfair, even by top-ranking governmental spokesmen. So that the demands of the Council should be met with favorable and prompt response. The procedure is indefensible and should be halted at once.

10-19-44

There is nothing new in the fight of the women to establish a permanent FEPC nor the abolish the poll tax. All organizations, groups and races having face in the full and free expression of democracy could do no less. Nevertheless, in calling attention to the appointment of Negroes to the administration staff of the GI bill for soldiers is most important and timely. Now is the proper time for all individuals and organizations to press this point. Otherwise, like so many other matters of the kind it will be too late to remedy a situation which could be solved to the satisfaction of all concerned, if acted upon beforehand.

Pursuit Of Democracy

Courier - Pittsburgh, Pa.
By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

EVERY year on the occasion of the annual workshop of the National Council of Negro Women, I write a piece about their good works. The council came back to Washington to meet in the plushy splendor of the Labor Department's auditorium, after two years of sessions in Chicago and New York. There is fulsome news coverage of the program

elsewhere, but in this item I usually attempt to discuss the significance, the performance, and the opportunity of the council as an organization.

The theme of the workshop this year was an ambitious one — "Human Relations in the Transition to Peace." This was interpreted to mean peacetime international co-operation on the basis of equal justice and freedom for all nations and peoples. The flavor of internationalism was enhanced by speeches by representatives of the United Nations and the combined effect of all that was said was to plunge the council's membership into conscious identification with the stream of world organization and to help it fit the problems of Negro women into the huge framework of the great issues of our century.

WHAT ABOUT SUPPORT FROM WORKING WOMEN?

This high-powered inspiration was nailed down to three national problems in panel discussions concerning jobs, housing and citizenship. And, considering the fact that the council represents all the important leadership among Negro women and that women are this year's potential voting strength, there was revealed anew the neat hand of the council's founder and president, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, turning the powerful tricks of which she alone is capable.

THERE is no doubt about the strength of the program, its objectives and techniques. Now what

"Rancor and bigotry, racial animosities and intolerance, are more dangerous than any external force, because they undermine the very foundations of democratic effort."

— Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes.

10-21-44

about the follow through? Every year in this piece I carp about two things: money and membership. We grow, but not enough. We have more money than we had, but it is only a pittance compared to the resources available to us. Where is the council's share of the wages of women aircraft and ship-building workers, of the welders and lathe operators and conductor-ettes? Negro women compose slightly over ten per cent of the total female population of the Nation, but nearly 19 per cent of the women who work. There are, altogether, 1,807,186 Negro women



Miss McKenzie

workers. We claim, in the council, to represent 800,000 Negro women. If they all had paid up memberships, the council's rolls would still be too short. For we ought to have a membership and a dollar from a million more, at least from the workers, you see, not to mention the non-working women who lend support to our work.

CO-OPERATION MUST BEGIN AT HOME

If I exaggerate the council's role, it is only to illustrate that the job is but half begun. And if I express alarm over our failure to have accomplished more, it stems from my wonder that the council idea has not started stronger and brighter fires in the hearts of all the six and a half million Negro women (to count the female children) in the United States.

I STRESS the practical organizational necessities because always I am impressed with the calm, but vigorous intelligence displayed by the delegates. For every one of them, standing poised and svelte, adding her knowledge to the pool of the council's wisdom, there are a dozen, a hundred, maybe a thousand more much like her who are not contributing. The council may talk all it wants about international problems, but the beginnings of effective action are to be made in local communities. How can America teach freedom and justice to the world until she learns to apply it in Waycross, Ga., and New Iberia, La., and Silver City, Mexico? How can we of the council help America to this new understanding unless we spread our network into every small community? Co-operation and freedom and justice have to be woven together on the local level before they can be fashioned into a handsome American cloak for a cold and naked world.

MUST DO MORE

We who have a special comprehension of this somehow well-observed fact, cannot escape the responsibility thus placed upon us. The tensions and the promise of the post-war world are both ours. Not praise for what we have done, but exhortation to do more is the spur that we need for the job ahead.

National Council Must Reach All Women to Become Effective Agency

10-21-44

74-1944

Negro Women Hit Daily Worker 'Equal Rights' Bill

New York, N. Y. 2-15-44

Condemning the "Equal Rights" amendment as a ruse to nullify all existing legislation protecting working women, Negro Women, Inc. this week unanimously went on record supporting Mrs. Roosevelt's position against the phony amendment.

The organization, which heard the resolution introduced by Miss Audley Moore, popular Negro Communist, also voted to send a communication to the First Lady commending her for her advanced position in the struggle.

The women pointed out that the amendment was dangerous to all working women and especially to Negro women, who were still forced to accept the most menial jobs. The removal of adequate working standards would hurt them most, as was explained.

Negro Women, Inc., headed by Mrs. Anna L. Moore, was the only women's organization which during the election campaign distributed thousands of leaflets on registration and PR to the people on the streets of Harlem. 2-15-44

Another Negro women's group to attack the "Equal Rights" amendment was the Empire State Federation of Women's Clubs at a recent executive board meeting in Albany. On this occasion, also, Miss Moore introduced the motion to condemn the bogus amendment, which has suddenly become the pet of the Republican Party in an attempt to hoodwink the women's vote.

Negro Women, Inc.